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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 743

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

GLOOM IN BRITAIN

Slightly Relieved by
Gen. White.

LATTER REPULSES BOERS

British Ministry in Peril—The German
Seizures Create Much Dip-
lomatic Friction.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The plight of
British arms in South Africa is over-
shadowed for the present by the storm
which is bursting over the head of the
home Government. The Manchester
speech of Mr. Balfour, the Govern-
ment leader in the House of Commons,
has loosened such a torrent of comment
from the press and individuals of his
own party that, were Parliament to re-
assemble today, it is doubtful if the
Conservatives would retain power in
spite of their tremendous majority of
the past session. The pent-up dissatisfaction
with the Government's lack
of energy in waging war is no longer
concealed. When such ardent Conserva-
tive papers as the Times and the Globe
come out boldly with reproof, there is
no knowing where the agitation will
end. The provincial press has al-
ready taken up the cry. For the moment,
Mr. Balfour is the scapegoat, but there is a terrible rod in pickle for
the Marquis of Lansdowne, while Lord
Salisbury and other Cabinet Ministers
will not escape, unless a wonderful
change comes over the war situation.

A reporter of the Associated Press
learns that the Conservative leaders
privately admit the gravity of their
position, but fail to see what can be
done. In the meanwhile, successes in
the field will abate the popular clamor.
Some of the Conservative papers go so
far as to regret the extreme age of the
Cabinet Ministers and refer to the Cabinet
as a body of patriarchs. Under
these circumstances it is doubtful
whether events transpiring before the
re-assembling of Parliament would be
powerful enough to restore confidence
in the Government and maintain its
majority. There is the important alter-
native that Lord Lansdowne or Lord
Wolseley may be sacrificed. A repre-
sentative of the Associated Press learns
that Lord Wolseley not only dis-
approved of Lord Roberts' appointment
to the chief command of the British
troops in South Africa, but allowed his
disapproval to be generally known. It
is the fact that Lord Wolseley knew
nothing of the Government's intention
in this respect until he saw the an-
nouncement of the appointment in the
newspapers. Whatever ensues, the im-
mediate future will doubtless see at-
tacks on the Government but such as
Lord Salisbury has not had to withstand dur-
ing all the course of his political career.

The borrowing powers conferred on
the Government at the last session of
Parliament are almost exhausted.
About seven and a half out of the eight
millions of treasury bills authorized
have already been issued. The large
revenues coming in will, however,
probably furnish ample funds until
Parliament meets.

British Tactics Criticized.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to
the Herald from London says:

From Colenso comes intelligence of
General Buller's demonstration on Sat-
urday, which emphasizes the fact that
the Boers are conducting their cam-
paign with great cunning and skill.

When, with the faint hope of drawing
off some of the Boers from the attack
on Ladysmith, General Clery led out a
strong force of cavalry and guns, he
left having as its object Doornkop and
his right Hlangwana Mountain, the
Boers refused to disclose their strength.

They evidently were in their trenches
and in Colenso itself, but though both
brigades advanced well up to the posi-

tions where the battle had raged most
fiercely more than three weeks ago,
there was no animated response to the
British challenge. Even when the artil-
lery came within 1,200 yards of the
Boer rifles and General Clery himself
rode close to the Tugela, the trenches
remained silent.

Interest in the attack on Ladysmith
has been so absorbing that very little
comment has been heard upon a certain
phase of the conduct of the British

campaign which has been dwelt upon
in these dispatches and which was
shown in all its glaring faults in the
full descriptions of the battles of

Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso
which reached England through the
mails this week.

Since their publication the vague
feeling of discontent over the British
generals' tactics has developed into
outspoken condemnation.

It is impossible to go outside the
town limits without being shot at. A
very heavy rifle fire was heard on De-
cember 30th in the direction of Sun-
day river.

When we read that men in close for-
mation were led into a deathtrap—as
happened to the Highlanders at Ma-
gersfontein—by order of the com-
manding general in spite of the protests
of the general commanding the brigade,

or that the base position south of the
river had not been discovered, or that
an important elevation was taken and
not retained, owing to want of support
—both of which incidents occurred in
the action on the Tugela—that a right
march was responsible for the dis-
astrous attack at Stormberg and against the
case of the Suffolk Regiment at Magers-
fontein, it is not surprising that the public
is asking why a policy of such well-
known danger has been tried so often
in this campaign.

White's Cheering Success.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 3:45 p. m.—The
War Office has just published the fol-
lowing bulletin from General Buller:

"FRERE CAMP, Jan. 8.—The follow-
ing is from White, dated 2 p. m. yes-
terday: 'An attack was commenced on
my position, but was chiefly against
Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. The
enemy was in great strength, and
pushed the attack with the greatest
courage and energy. Some of the in-
trenchments on Wagon Hill were three
times taken by the enemy and retaken
by us. The attack continued till 7:30
p. m.'

"One point in our position was occu-
pied by the enemy the whole day. But
at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm,
they were turned out of the position at
the point of the bayonet in a most
gallant manner by the Devons, led by
Colonel Park. Colonel Ian Hamilton
commanded on Wagon Hill and ren-
dered valuable service. The troops
have had a very trying time and have
behaved excellently. They are stated
at the service they have rendered the
Queen.

"The enemy were repulsed every-
where with heavy loss, greatly exceed-
ing that on my side, which will be re-
ported as soon as the lists are com-
pleted."

Not since the day of General Buller's
reverse has such a crowd of inquirers
visited the War Office. As the after-
noon progressed a rumor obtained cur-
rency that Ladysmith had surren-
dered, and the depression in the lob-
bies had become extreme when an
official appeared and in a loud voice
shouted: "Good news!" and posted the
dispatch chronicling a brilliant victory
for the British troops.

Even the brief official announcement
sent by General White seems to entitle
him to the adjective "brilliant," so often
misused during the present war.
Smiling faces were seen every-
where, and even at the sedate Foreign
Office and other departments of the
Government elation was shown. The
newspapers were all jubilant. The con-
servative Standard, in big headlines,
announced "A Glorious Victory at
Ladysmith."

In Sore Straits.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 3:45 a. m.—Al-
though General White still holds out,
or did sixty hours ago, and England
has taken heart, the situation is worse.
The beleaguered force must have ex-
pended large amounts of ammunition,
which cannot be replenished, and must
have lost a number of officers and
men, which is counter-balanced, so far
as the garrison is concerned, by the
greater loss of the Boers. General
White needs relief, and the difficulties
confronting General Buller are as
great as before.

The former's unadorned sentences, as
read and reread, suggest eloquently the
peril in which the town was for fourteen
hours, and how barely able his
9,000 men were to keep from being
overcome. The chief concern for General
White is in respect of ammunition.
Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning
of the siege, his small-arm ammunition
was vaguely described as "plenty." His
artillery then had 300 rounds per gun.
Some of the batteries have been in ac-
tion frequently since then, and all
were probably engaged last Saturday.
His stock of shells, consequently, must
be low, and this will make it difficult
for General White to co-operate in a
movement by General Buller.

The intrenchments at Ladysmith, as
described in a message that left a day
or two before the fight and has just
come through, are fortified hills, well
covered with rifle pits and trenches,
down which the infantry move in sin-
gle file to the various posts in absolute
safety. Full rations are still served,
but no whisky or tobacco.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Post points
out that there is one division only at
Cheveley, another at Frere and a third at
Eccatow. As Cheveley is seven
miles from Colenso the second division
would have to march twelve miles to
get into action and the third division
twenty-two miles. General Buller's
30,000 men and seventy guns were,
therefore, almost inactive on Saturday,
and, when General White telegraphed,
General Buller could really make no
move but an ineffective demonstra-
tion.

Boers Massed Near Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 1 (by runner to
Frere Camp, Saturday, Jan. 6).—Large
convoy, with stores, can be seen trek-
king toward Colenso. The Boers are
actively patrolling the country and
have massed their forces to the south-
ward to oppose Buller's advance. Every
hill and kopje between here and
Colenso has been strongly fortified.

General Joubert is again in the field.
It is difficult to estimate the number
now about us, as the Boers keep well
under cover and never show them-
selves, but a majority of their forces
are between General Buller and Ladysmith.

They requested that commissions
be issued to their committee with full
power to act so far as their island was
concerned. I told them it would be im-
possible unless under authority of the
Board of Health at Honolulu. They in-
formed the agent that no division of
authority would be countenanced for a
moment, and that the Board of Health
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GLOOM IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Persistent rumors are in circulation of quarrels between the Transvaal and Free State commanders.

England and Germany.

DURBAN, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by British warship and brought to this port.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The excitement occasioned by the seizures of German small steamers by British cruisers increases and overthrows everything else. The Government has ascertained without a shadow of doubt that the *Bundestrath* was seized in strictly neutral territory within a radius belonging to international law to the Portuguese colony. Thereby the action of the British cruiser Magdeleine was clearly wrong as here contended, the news that Great Britain has released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down.

A correspondent interviewed Herr Barth, the Freisinnig leader, who said: "The Bundestrath incident will cause the debt bill to pass with a rush; it will break the Centrist opposition. No party, not even the Socialists, would risk going before the country now in opposition to the fleet bill, as it would be swept away."

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Foreign Office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received as to this protest."

DURBAN, Jan. 10.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenco Marques.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic makes the following statement regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any ships traveling between two neutral ports. The notes have been duly answered.

"The Queen's Government finds itself wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but, on examination, this so-called precedent proved to be quite inappropriate to the seizures under discussion.

"The correspondence between the two governments rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

TRANSVAAL WAR.

An Epitome of the Minor Bulletins of the Day.

Great Britain is buying Italian guns. England is worried over the question of contraband seizures.

Russia complains of the strict British censorship in South Africa.

Owing to the war the theaters and book-world of London are dull.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle has gone to the war as a field hospital attendant.

The new Duke of Westminster will stay at the Cape during the war.

W. T. Stead charged that the Government was behind the Jameson raid.

Arthur J. Balfour declares that Jameson's raid prevented England from protesting against the increased armament of the Boers.

There is general interest in Europe about the reply to be made by President McKinley to the Brussels petition to offer mediation in South Africa.

General Butler, who was removed from command in South Africa before the war began, has been summoned to the War Office and his advice solicited.

It is likely that Adelbert Hay will not receive his exequatur from President Kruger. The American charge d'affaires at Pretoria, Albert Hollis, has not been permitted to look after British interests.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking in East Manchester, said: "I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly."

The Boers have an Irish brigade of 2500 men, most of whom are from Western America. Many of the American recruits, who are numerous, are veterans of the Spanish war. New men are all the time coming from Europe and the United States.

Congress Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member of Parliament for the Altringham division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but saying he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

It Will be Operated Between Port Arthur and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The mission of the agents of the Russian Government, who were conveyed to this city by W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific, on orders from high officials of the corporation, still remains a mystery so far as it concerns land deals or colonization schemes, but not in the matter of a Pacific Coast terminus for the great Siberian Steamship Line.

San Francisco will be the terminus of the line, according to the decision that reached here some time ago, but it is thought by the Russians that the company should have feeders. It is thought that several colonies of Russians will be established here, and the Trans-Siberian line will bid for the output of their lands. The Santa Fe Railroad may get some of the steamer line's business, as it is contemplated that local coast steamers may be operated.

The French were beaten in their recent battle with the Chinese on the Tonkin frontier. The Chinese used jingals, guns operated by two men

TERM "UNITED STATES."

Its Meaning in the Custom's Clerks of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House held a meeting today at which an important resolution was adopted upon motion of Mr. Newlands of Nevada, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term "United States" in any provision of the Constitution which declares that "all duties on imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"; i.e., whether it includes simply the area included within the boundaries of States or whether it covers also the territories belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Messrs. Daboll of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio and Hopkins of Illinois (Democrats), and Messrs. Richardson (Democrat) and Newlands (Silverite).

NEWS CONDENSED.

Brief Telegrams Covering a Wide Field of Late Intelligence.

Kaiser Wilhelm is to visit Italy. A new revolution is brewing in Peru. A divorce has been granted to Julia Tabor. Gen. Schwan's column has occupied Benan.

President San Clemente of Colombia is dead.

Emma Nevada is singing in San Francisco.

Brazil is to destroy \$50,000,000 of paper money.

An army department for Alaska has been created.

A better tone prevails in the Berlin money market.

The coal famine in Great Britain is becoming serious.

About \$90,000 are now in sight for the Lawton fund.

Blackburn is leading for the Kentucky Senatorship.

The Kentucky Senate will investigate charges of bribery.

A new American bank has been started in the City of Mexico.

Mme. Bazaine's death is reported from the City of Mexico.

The monitor Miantonomah is likely to be condemned and sold.

J. B. Stallo, formerly United States Minister to Rome, is dead.

Princess Henry of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son.

The United States Government is to abolish personal post offices.

The value of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate is over \$10,000,000.

Mexico has forbidden travellers to bring firearms into the country.

With the reconvening of the Diet the canal bill fight will be renewed.

The American troops have won several sharp fights in the Philippines.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, famous in the Henry George movement, is dead.

General Shafter will accompany General Lawton's body to Washington.

Birmingham has bought out the electric lighting plant of the corporation which supplies the city.

Five hundred steel gondola cars have been ordered in France from America.

Howson, Kautz, Renny and Farquhar have been nominated rear admirals.

Foxhall Keene has been badly hurt by a fall from his horse while hunting.

The Machias has been sent to San Domingo to protect American interests.

It is expected that the opening of Phillipine ports will break the hemp corner.

A satisfactory settlement between France and Santo Domingo has been reached.

Ex-Senator Quay invited forty-six Senators to a dinner and only fifteen attended.

The new United States cruiser Alhambra has developed a speed of nearly twenty-one knots.

President Snow of the Mormon Church has issued a strong manifesto against polygamy.

The home of Joseph Pulitzer in New York has been burned with the loss of two servants' lives.

M. Deschanel has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies over M. Brisson.

Carter Harrison will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Langtry defends her new play, "The Degenerates," and says it is not the story of her own life.

A dozen prominent Michigan officials, including the Speaker of the House, have been indicted for bribery.

Elijah Root has declined the Republican nomination for Vice President preferring to stick to the War Office.

Now that Apia has become German movement is on foot to ship Robert Louis Stevenson's body to Scotland.

Victoria, B. C., is excited because a portrait of Queen Victoria has been trampled under foot in a city saloon.

The London Spectator declares that Germany has designs on South America and will fight the Monroe doctrine.

President McKinley is opposed to having Federal officials go as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Prof. Rowland of Johns Hopkins is developing the fact that the magnetism of the earth is caused by its revolution.

Murderer Walter Rosser has been released from custody, the latest victim of his assaults failing to appear against him.

Mrs. Skinner, the New York matron who was sued by her social coach, Miss Howe, for \$24,000, was mulcted in

reached here some time ago, but it is \$5,000.

Testimony in the Clark bribery case tends to show that \$5,000 were paid for a Republican vote and \$10,000 for a Democratic.

W. R. Hearst is to start a society magazine planned like that of Lady Randolph Churchill. He is associated with Arthur Brisbane.

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BALDWIN BACK**Latest About Matters Hawaiian.**

Feeling Against Island Sugar Not Strong On the Coast--Letter from W. O. Smith.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

H. A. Baldwin of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin was among the returning passengers on the Australia yesterday. He stated to an Advertiser reporter that he had learned more since returning to Honolulu regarding the possibility of an embargo against sugar from these Islands than he had heard in San Francisco. The feeling on the Coast, he said, was not particularly detrimental to shipments of Hawaiian sugar, though all that had been said about the matter, so far as he knew, was contained in an item in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 10th, of the day of the steamer's departure.

Mr. Baldwin said he did not see that there would be any danger attached to sending sugar to San Francisco, as there was no doubt of the freight being clean, the only possible means of contamination lying in the handling of the bags, the sugar itself being refined upon arrival on the Coast. The Australia, from what he gathered on the way over, might not take freight on the return trip to San Francisco, but Captain Lawless fully intended to carry passengers back to the Coast, though they might possibly be detained in quarantine for two weeks upon arriving at their destination.

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reached here some time ago, but it is \$5,000.

Testimony in the Clark bribery case tends to show that \$5,000 were paid for a Republican vote and \$10,000 for a Democratic.

HILO GETS COLD FEET

H. E. Cooper Refused a Landing.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE

Other Parts of Big Island Repudiate Hilo and There is the Dickens to Pay.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The news brought from Hilo by the Mauna Loa yesterday shows that the Hiloites are prepared to adopt forcible means to prevent the landing of any one from this port, even resorting, if need be, to open rebellion against the authority of the Hawaiian Government.

Captain Tuft of the Mauna Loa reports that when that vessel entered Hilo bay the Kinai, Maui, Helene, Kaiulani, Hawaii, Kilauea Hou and the U. S. S. Pathfinder were at anchor, and all but the last-named vessel were absolutely forbidden communication with the shore.

The Kinai arrived at Hilo on Monday morning, and Minister Cooper immediately started in boat for the wharf, but he was refused a landing, and, in company with Sheriff Andrews, who had put off from shore in another boat, returned to the Kinai for the purpose of holding a consultation.

When the Sheriff attempted to land after having been on board the Kinai, he, also, was refused, and had to return to the vessel, but afterward went to the Pathfinder, and, through the aid of the officers of that vessel, managed to reach land.

Up to 5 o'clock on Monday night Minister Cooper had been unable to get ashore, and it was reported that nothing further would be done until Tuesday.

Mr. George Robertson, who returned by the Mauna Loa, said that when the Kinai entered Hilo bay the townspeople commenced to gather on the wharves, and when Minister Cooper approached in a small boat he was met with a storm of threats against his person if he persisted. There was an angry demonstration by the big crowd, which carried guns.

Several of the Mauna Loa's crew state that many guns were brandished, while many in the crowd were supplied with clubs and stones. They also say that Minister Cooper, after warning the mob that their action was tantamount to rebellion against the Government, was greeted with yells that "If he were the President of the United States they would treat him the same way." They did not care a — for the Board of Health, and would "run the business to suit themselves."

The Kona's Protest.

That Kona and Kau do not fall in line with Hilo's hysterical restrictions is a good testimonial to the common sense of the people of those districts. The following protest from North and South Kona was received by the Board of Health yesterday:

To Hon. H. E. Cooper, President of Board of Health:

We, the undersigned, as a committee appointed by the residents of North and South Kona, hereby protest against the encroachment of our right, conveyed in the published instructions of L. A. Andrews, Sheriff of Hawaii and Special Agent of the Board of Health, in so far as these forbid all steamships, sailors of vessels, boats, crafts or other vessels of whatever kind or description, from any port of the Island of Oahu, to enter any port or harbor of Island, or to land and disembark any freight, passengers or mail, without first being boarded by the health officers at Hilo, Hawaii, and receiving special and distinct permission, in writing, so to do.

Believing that every human effort and care is being exercised by your honorable Board in Honolulu, to limit the plague, we feel that no necessity exists for any such restrictions in the movements of vessels with freight, passengers and mail, and that any vessel whatever leaving the Island of Oahu bearing your bill of health should have all liberty to land freight, passengers and mail, as communicated by you in said bill of health.

We claim that we are equally as intelligent as those of any other district of the Island to carry out any instructions your honorable Board may in your judgment see fit to advise, and fail to see any additional protection against the evil that Hilo authorities could add to those of your honorable Board in Hilo.

The delay, which is not the least of the evils, caused by vessels sailing first to Hilo, creates unnecessary expense, which ultimately has to be borne by those living in this district, and, if there is further fumigation needed, or any other detail for further protection from the plague, we hereby petition for the right which we believe is ours—that these operations be carried out at this port of entry.

We would further request that out of the funds set apart by the Government for fighting the plague that a shipment of such disinfecting materials as your honorable body may deem necessary, be sent to this port, for use, by first opportunity.

We therefore beg that your honorable body would instruct Sheriff Andrews as Special Agent of the Board of Health on Hawaii to so modify these regulations as to allow any vessels with the

proper permit from the Board of Health to land their freight, passengers and stores at their original ports without calling at Hilo.

Chas. J. Darrowdyke, A. Flockhart, J. Nakahira, J. Nihale, L. S. Atchley, J. Atchley, M.D., A. Landry, secretary, committee representing North Kona; J. Greenwell, R. Loparow, J. Kau, D. P. Komemoku, J. D. Price, J. E. White, Harry T. Mills, secretary, committee representing South Kona.

Kailua, Hawaii, January 9.

It is understood that the Hilo people addressed a communication to the Kau residents, suggesting that a delegation of fifteen be appointed to confer with them on quarantine matters, but the Kau people, in no uncertain words, told the Hilo freaks that they might warn their cold feet in a nether region. It is rumored at Kau that these remarks were not appreciated by the Hilo people, and the correspondence was closed.

Freight Land.

A telephone communication to Kailua was also received, commanding the people to refuse freight by the Mauna Loa, and to send it on to Hilo. It is needless to say, said one of the steamer's officers, that no Kailua freight was on our steamer when we entered Hilo bay.

Kau in Revolt.

KAU, Jan. 13.—The Hale Tribune of the 6th inst. has a column headed, "Where Are We At?" Now that is just what we, the people of Kau, would like to know. Where are we at?

What is Hawaii? Hilo only? According to recent events, one would be led to believe there are no other districts.

Since the outbreak of the plague in Honolulu orders were issued from Hilo concerning the other districts which were in direct opposition to action taken by committees appointed in different districts.

The Mauna Loa arrived here on the 8th with a cargo of merchandise and forty-four Japanese laborers for the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company. The Japanese having been in quarantine since December 4th, they had permission from the Board of Health of Honolulu to embark for Hawaii; also had the approval of the local agent of the Board of Health to land. But here comes orders from Hilo to put the Japanese in quarantine, where they still are, and will be probably until the 16th, when we expect orders that the quarantine is raised.

The next order was that all vessels should go to Hilo to be fumigated. (Perhaps Hilo thinks nobody is capable of fumigating her people.) The following day another order was issued that no vessels from Honolulu should be allowed to touch on Hawaii for ten days.

A few days afterwards the Kinai arrived in Hilo with a general cargo, among which was rice and potatoes. They held a meeting and decided to break into the cargo and land the rice and potatoes. Why such discrimination? Is it because the Hilo merchants do not order rice and potatoes direct?

The residents of Kona and Kau could stand this no longer. Meetings were called in different parts of the respective districts protesting against the action of the Hiloites, and the people have asked the Board of Health of Honolulu, in which we have the utmost confidence, and are willing to trust, to deal directly with us.

The following resolutions, from a meeting held at Pahala on the 9th, have been forwarded to the Board of Health of Honolulu:

"Whereas, we, the citizens of Pahala, this day in convention assembled, recognize and deplore the existence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu, and

"Whereas, we recognize the existence of a Board of Health for the Hawaiian Islands and the supreme authority vested in it by its creator, the Government of Hawaii;

"Whereas, we are convinced the said Board has the sanitary interest and prosperity of all sections of the Islands equally at heart, and we repose in the ability of the said Board the utmost confidence; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is our desire to co-operate loyally with said Board, and that we intend to act rigidly in accordance with its directions; that it is our desire that the said Board should deal directly with us, of Kau, rather than through any subordinate channel, where judgment may yield to fear, or inability guide and cause us unnecessary sanitary precautions, and injurious commercial restrictions; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That it is our opinion that the officers of this Island are subservient to the Board of Health; that they have no power to create laws and rules for the government of quarantine, and we request the Board of Health to deprive them of their authority in such matters."

Dr. Holland was elected chairman and T. C. Will secretary.

President Dole Talks.

While speaking with a representative of the Advertiser yesterday afternoon President Dole said, in referring to the reported trouble at Hilo on the arrival of Attorney General Cooper, that the Government had not received any letters concerning the matter. All that was known was what had been reported upon the arrival of the Mauna Loa.

In reply to a question, if he did not consider the action of Sheriff Andrews one of technical rebellion against the central Government, he said that technically it would no doubt have to be considered such, but he added that in similar cases in the United States, as when yellow fever prevailed, the law of self-preservation had been held to be of the supreme authority. In some instances the local governments of cities and even counties had been surrounded by people with shotguns, by the means of which their wishes, however illegal technically, had been carried out. He did not think, however, that matters would be carried to such an extreme at Hilo, but thought that the people had more than likely lost their heads for the moment and would soon see things in a better light.

The Sherman bill provides that the Government shall pay the cable company \$400,000 a year, payable quarterly, for twenty years, and after that pay private rates for official messages. The

ESTEE FOR GOVERNOR

Wants the Hawaiian Appointment.

SO DOES GENERAL OTIS

Gullom Bill -- Cable Measures -- Plague Safeguards--Hawaii in Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President is being strongly urged by influential politicians to appoint M. M. Estee Governor of Hawaii after the passage of the Territorial bill which now seems assured. Mr. Estee was twice the Republican nominee for Governor of California and was twice defeated. Another applicant for the Hawaiian post is Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, who was an officer of Pres. McKinley's regiment, the 23d Ohio, during the Civil war.

Territorial Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The bill creating a territorial form of government for Hawaii, will be brought up in the Senate after the passage of the financial bill and the disposal of the Quay case, probably not before the first week in February, if so soon. The bill is substantially the same measure reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations at the last session of Congress. It was not considered by the Senate then, and therefore there will be considerable debate.

The opposition will be strong to the provisions for a delegate in Congress and to property qualifications for voters. Some conservative Senators will insist that by permitting Hawaii to be represented in Congress a precedent will be set for Puerto Rico and more particularly for the Philippines. They will hold that this will be the first step toward admitting the Hawaiian Islands to statehood, a very dangerous proposition in their view. It will also be urged that the requirement of property qualifications for voters is contrary to the ideals of the United States and a very dangerous provision. Other objections to the bill will be raised, but these promise to be the most important ones.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The House Committee on Territories decided to-day to take up the Hawaiian bill next Monday, when General Hartwell of Hawaii and Pitt of the Hawaiian Commission will be heard.

Hawaii in Politics.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Gibert H. Little of Hilo, who is in Washington representing the anti-Dole faction of Hawaii, called on Senator Hanna this afternoon and submitted his proposal that the next National Republican Convention admit delegates from the islands the same as delegates are admitted from the territories. This question came up for informal discussion at the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee, but it was left undecided and since that meeting Little and General Hartwell have been quietly agitating the matter. Until this afternoon, however, no official assurances were given them as to what course the Republican National Committee would take. Senator Hanna told Little to-day that he was not authorized to speak officially, but unofficially he would state he did not believe the Republican Convention would admit a delegate from the islands, unless by that time Congress had acted and the status of the Hawaiian Islands, as part of the United States is determined.

RIVAL CABLE BILLS.

The Scrymser Syndicate Argues for a Private Line.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—An extended hearing was granted to-day by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Pacific Cable Company of New York, which is in reality the Scrymser syndicate. Arguments were made by President Scrymser and Vice-President Bayles of the cable company and by W. B. Thurber of New York in favor of the construction of the cable by a private corporation and against Government ownership. The bill introduced by Representative Sherman of New York seems to meet with their approval, and they particularly object to Senator Hale's bill providing that the cable shall be laid by vessels of the Navy, and when completed, turned over to the Postmaster-General for operation.

Rear-Admiral Bradford stated to the committee that it was impracticable to use Navy vessels for such work, as their capacity was not sufficient to carry coal and cable supplies, and they were not properly constructed for cable ships.

Scrymser estimated that the cost of a cable line to Honolulu, Guam, Midway Islands, Manila, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Japan would be \$25,000,000. A year ago half this sum was his estimate. He thought that the Government had better pay \$400,000 a year for twenty years for the transmission of official dispatches than to undertake the construction, maintenance and operation of a submarine telegraph line. His argument that the Government could not secure the right to land and operate lines in foreign countries as private individuals or corporations could make a great impression on the committee. He estimated that the cost of operation, maintenance and repair of the cable to the Government would be not less than \$1,500,000 a year, and said the work of construction would cost the Government much more than it would private parties.

The Sherman bill provides that the Government shall pay the cable company \$400,000 a year, payable quarterly, for twenty years, and after that pay private rates for official messages. The

cable will be in operation in Honolulu by January 1st, and will be paid for by July 1, 1904. The cable to Samoa, which is under construction, will be completed in October and will be paid for by January 1, 1905.

State Ward from Plague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Stringent regulations for dealing with vessels arriving from countries where the plague is rampant are being issued to officials of the Marine Hospital Service on the Pacific Coast. They contemplate the thorough disinfection of the holds of all ship arriving at Coas ports that have been in the vicinity of Honolulu, and a thorough inspection of their crews.

Special vigilance must be exercised by medical officers, with a view to detecting any symptom of walking cases of disease. The fact that many of the vessels touching at Honolulu are discharging their cargoes by means of lighters is regarded with satisfaction here, as the danger of infection is thus correspondingly diminished.

Arrangements have been made by which the trans-Asiac, which is about to leave San Francisco for Manila with horses and mules, is to touch at Hilo in the Hawaiian Islands instead of at Honolulu, thus avoiding the possibility of carrying infection.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), January 6.—Special precautions are being taken at Willard Head quarantine to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague. All steamers docking from Honolulu and Hakodate hereafter will be required to use funnel guards over their hawsers to prevent rats from going ashore.

A CHIEF'S VIEW.

Head of San Jose Fire Department Makes Comment.

Mr. Henry Ford, chief of the Fire Department of San Jose, California, a city about the size of Honolulu, is here for a vacation and to recuperate from failing health. He remarked to a friend yesterday that the trip was proving more beneficial than he had anticipated.

I have not allowed myself to worry over the plague, now as the situation is to me, and so the balmy air of Hawaii has been of much benefit. Furthermore, I have profited in no small measure by the work of the Honolulu Fire Department in burning the condemned and infected buildings in the city. It is not often such an object lesson is rendered possible. The accidental or unlocked-for destruction of a building by fire affords very little opportunity to gain new ideas in the business of firefighting. True, new points are always being learned, but unless the fire is one of extraordinary size or occurs under peculiar circumstances, the work of the firemen is pretty much the same.

The condemnation of infected buildings in Honolulu and their subsequent destruction by fire has no doubt been fruitful of new ideas to Chief Hunt and his men, as the lesson has been to me. I have watched the fire-fighting with interest, from a purely professional standpoint, of course. The manner in which whole blocks have been entirely cleared away by the department without loss in any instance to valuable adjoining property, shows what might be accomplished by the efficient department should a bad fire break out in the thickest part of the business community. I think Honolulu is safe in the hands of her firemen. The Chief has shown wisdom in his plans and ability in their execution.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best balm I have ever known of. J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

SLEEP WHEN WORK IS DONE.

During the late summer (1896) I passed several weeks in a foreign city nearly 700 miles farther south than London. We had about ten days in

time, and the air nights when it was warm. I do not think I slept at home longer. The cooling influence was simply awful. My mind seemed to be scattered. Under such conditions I could neither think nor sleep. When a person tries to sleep he gets into a state of insanity and wakes up the next morning.

In healthy sleep the nervous system is inactive—more especially that of the brain and spinal cord. The body lies quiet, the muscles relaxed, the pulse slower than when we are awake, and the breathing less frequent but deeper. Then comes—*as keeper of the House of Life*—a desire to renew the energies expended through the day. To this end removal, even in part, is to treat the edge of insanity and look into the mouth of death.

"Method thought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep more!' So said Macbeth himself, in 'Macbeth'—'There is a power which murders more sleep than ever did Duncan's assassin; and to that Mrs. Isawite avenges when she says of her daughter, 'She got no sleep.'"

"In May, 1891," writes the lady, "my daughter Letitia fell into a low, weak condition, and could not get up her strength. She had no appetite, and what little food she took gave her great pain at the chest and side. She got no sleep at night, and became very nervous and low-spirited."

"One day she read in a book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and what it had done for others. She got a bottle from Mr. Nichols, chemist, Donegal Place, and after taking it began to improve, being able to eat, and her food agreeing with her. After having used this medicine a short time she was strong and well as ever, and has since been in good health. For a long time I myself suffered from weakness and indigestion, and seeing what good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done, I took it and was completely restored to sound health. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Beattie, 23, Trinity Square, Belfast, August 14th, 1896."

"In the early part of 1894," writes another, "I began to suffer from indigestion. I had a poor appetite, and all food gave me pain at my chest and a gnawing feeling at the stomach. No matter how light the food I took I had pain and sick headache. For over a year I was tormented like this, when Mr. John Weir, living in this place, told me how he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. I did so, and soon all pain left me, and I have since enjoyed good health. I know many persons residing in this district who have been benefited by taking the same medicine. Often in my shop I hear persons say what it has done for them. You are at liberty to publish this letter. (Signed) Alexr. Wilson, General Merchant, Castlewellan, Newcastle, Co. Down, Ireland, Aug. 15th, 1896."

Indigestion or dyspepsia destroys the power to sleep by starving, and thus weakening, the nervous system. Indeed, the whole body starves, and is thrown into profound disorder. Food may be taken into the stomach, but, as people constantly say, "It does not good." Not but in a sense it does harm. Fermented, soured, undigested, it develops poisons which act upon the system somewhat as a pestilence does upon a community. Flesh is lost, strength given way to trembling weakness, courage is supplanted by fear, and life is dreary and desolate. That Mother Seigel's Syrup should be able to cure a disease so common and so terrible is reason for gratitude to us all. For the healthy—work and sleep.

Hawaiian Ship Liable.

VICT

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 19, 1900.

THE FIGHT FOR SANITY.

The Board of Health has widely extended the condemned quarter in Chinatown and several more blocks will soon be razed by fire. The need is fairly apparent. Those who supposed that the excavators had made some remedial impression upon the masses of filth and filth which lie under the ground floors of Chinatown will be startled to read the findings of the Board. Whole blocks are as bad as they can be, closets being built within the living rooms and communicating with vaults that overflow. The excavators cannot reach these places and could not find time to do so anyway without neglecting other work just as important. For years these sinks have been filling up and this despite the fact that the Board of Health, in the time anterior to Dr. Wood's presidency, has had nearly a million of dollars to expend for the sanitary protection of the people.

It is the fashion to hold the Chinese responsible for this state of things but they are only so in a qualified sense. The real culprits—whose property, thank God, is vanishing in thin air as a judgment on their sins—are the owners of the nosome and despicable shacks which the Chinese lease. Who built or authorized hovels with their floors on putrid? Not the Chinese but the white owners. ... built or permitted the tenants to build cesspools under their living rooms? None other than the "comfortable gentlemen" whose misdeeds we have described before and who have been fattening for years on the rents of this infectious quarter. It is these people who are paying the piper's biggest bill and the conscience of the city will not permit it to regret that the burden has fallen on them. It was their duty under the laws of Hawaii to keep their Chinatown premises clean. They smirkingly avoided it and now we have the plague.

Writing on the day of Mrs. Boardman's untimely death we had the resolute purpose of the Board of Health to turn Chinatown into an ash heap. Whatever the delinquencies of the Board may have been since 1896—and Heaven knows they have been many and great enough—these things will be forgotten in the light of the new born purpose of that reorganized and reinvigorated body to obliterate the plague spot. We implore them not to pause until the plow can furrow every inch of the infected territory; until from the hideous depths of that honeycombed region the filth has all been removed and the rotting vaults filled with lime, clean black sand and sulphuric acid; until the whole evil surface has been soaked with kerosene and fired. Then let the place receive the air and rain and sunshine for a year and then, through the extension of the fire limits and an improvement in the building laws, let them compel the recreation of Chinatown in a way that will make it as sanitary as a section of Boston Common. After that we may have a long rest from plagues.

THE HILO AFFAIR.

The people of Hilo, by refusing to let Attorney General Cooper land and by turning against Sheriff Andrews because he had gone aboard the Kinai show that the action of the Sheriff in making special quarantine regulations for the island was dictated by the majority of his fellow-citizens. That does not exculpate the Sheriff who, if he had been a stronger man, would have held out on the side of the Government from which his official powers are derived. But it divides the responsibility and makes Mr. Andrews the representative rather than the projector of a movement which is to be regretted as a sad example of public hysteria.

If there is any special danger to the big island through fumigated importations from Honolulu it has probably been met in advance by the precautions of the National Board of Health. The extra safeguards ordered over the signature of Sheriff Andrews are simply obstructions to business. Fortunately for the early settlement of the Hilo pillars other parts of Hawaii object to them and are so intent on breaking them down and so well able to do so that Hilo may soon have to abandon its little rebellion as a bad job.

The whole trouble might have been averted by an efficient Federal quarantine which, we hope, the United States Government will soon organize. There could be no rebellion against that. Everybody knows that the Hawaiian Government would not coerce Hilo or any other place on the group which thought it necessary for self-preservation to set up a shot-gun quarantine. The remarks of President Dole, quoted elsewhere, are plainly indicative of that. But with Federal authorities in charge the most hydrophobic Hilites—and none can acquire the rabies sooner than they—would have to submit to any measure deemed safe by such authorities in respect of inter-

island communication. Hence the hope that a Federal quarantine may come soon.

THE QUEEN HOTEL AFFAIR.

President Wood, in seeking to find a comfortable asylum for the five people who lived on the Boardman place, has met certain criticisms which he deems unfair. Dr. Wood did not care to send these people to the Asiatic detention camp and so sought and found a place for them on the premises of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street. This hotel is close to the infected district but not too close, and he believes it to be far enough from the bulk of the residences to warrant him in using it for the detention of people who have been sedulously disinfected and put through all the cleansing processes which the occasion seems to require. None of these people, says Dr. Wood, has been exposed so much as he himself and other members of the Board of Health; nor is any of them exposed as the guards and inspectors, none of whom have been infected. The chances that they will get or spread the plague are, he believes, infinitesimal, and he feels exasperated that his efforts to quarter the Boardman fugitives in a place suitable to their condition should be criticized or resisted by an "unreasoning public."

So much for Dr. Wood's side of the case. The other side is that if uninfected Asiatics and natives who have been exposed to the plague are properly placed at a distance from town, white persons in the same condition cannot be properly kept in the town. Granting that the Queen Hotel has twice before run some risk of infection is it wise to keep adding to those risks? Does not the Queen Hotel and its neighborhood deserve all the chances the Board can give them to become free from infection? And, finally, what is the use of segregation camps at all if they are established where, as on a main thoroughfare of a thickly settled locality, there can be no real segregation whatsoever?

The fear expressed about the plague is no doubt to some extent unreasoning, but it exists and must be counted on as a factor in the situation. There is, in our belief, no use in the Board of Health trying to run counter to it. The not purified by fire and that without attempt can only provoke wrath and delay. It is not enough to say that in the end may lead to rioting. What the Board should do and what, indeed, it should have done when Ethel Johnson died, is to make a comfortable detention camp for white people and high-caste Hawaiians at a distance both from the city and the Chinatown refugees. There is an ideal site for such a camp between the sea and the ocean drive just beyond the kerosene warehouse. It is sanitary, the air is pure and the scenery picturesque. The place in ordinary times is fit for pleasure cottages. We urge President Wood and his colleagues to occupy this site at once. Plenty of carpenters are now disengaged and quarters could soon be provided. In a few days the place could be made ready, not only to receive the people whose presence in the Queen Hotel is so obnoxious, but any others who may be placed in their unfortunate situation.

The fact that dead rats are accumulating near Hilo's Chinatown may mean much or little. They may be the sign of a bubonic infection or of the active work of people who are trying to get rid of them. A short time will suffice to tell.

President Wood gracefully concurs in the public demand for a white man's detention camp and one is about to be established. Another will be built by the united fraternal societies, making ample accommodations for a reasonable number of inmates. This move will serve, very soon, to clear the Queen Hotel and to relieve Nuuanu street and other parts of the city of an avoidable source of possible infection.

The death of Mrs. Boardman has caused general gloom but it has redoubled the efforts to head off the plague. People now realize for the first time that no part of the city is safe from travelling germs and in all directions rubbish is being burned, houses and out-buildings are being cleaned and rats are being hunted. Were Chinatown out of the way the peril would be mostly over, seeing that bubonic plague is essentially a disease of filth. Happily that pestiferous district is very much on the wane.

The Democratic party is placed in a curious attitude by Representative Cochran of Missouri who is fighting the open door policy for China on the ground that it means free trade. Practically speaking it means something very different except to China herself, namely a free field for trade. While the open door implies the easy entrance of foreign goods into the Chinese market it does not suggest any less conservative treatment than now prevails of Chinese goods entering the American market. But in any event it is noteworthy when a Missouri Democrat votes to any measure on the ground that it proposes to do away with the "robber tariff."

TOP LINE OF DISINFECTANT.

Plague is increasing week by week with the center of infection in Chinatown. Seven-eights of the cases occurring in this city can be traced to that polluted quarter whence it is carried by a variety of means. The late Mrs. Boardman is now supposed to have received the poison of the Black Death in presents sent her by Chinese friends. The German woman whose case is reported this morning was accustomed to the proximity of Asiatics. Merchandise from condemned buildings has spread the germs. Wherever we find an instance of plague the chances are that a knowledge of its history would lead the investigator straight to the festering microbe-pit of the Oriental quarter.

It is four weeks now since the Advertiser first appealed for the destruction of this plague-spot and much has been done to realize that end. But not enough. Time has been lost, the property of the Board of Health, not to mention which might, by this date, have cut down the plague mortality to a merely nominal figure. For bear in mind that the bacilli of the Black Death are breeding and multiplying all the while and going out on their insidious errands of destruction—going out on the shoes and clothing, perhaps, of guards and inspectors and of occasional Chinese; going out in the systems of rats which, when afflicted by this malady, always court the society of human beings; going out, maybe, on the sweep of the dust wind. Every cesspool in the scores that now remain must be producing its fresh colonies of bacteria; every noisome wall and floor and covert must be nourishing and developing them. If the place of infection—the cradle and arsenal of the plague—is permitted to stand for another ten days we scarcely doubt that the pest mortality in Honolulu will reach ten per diem and perhaps more.

"Localities not people are infected," says the President of the Board of Health. The Chinese and Japanese, removed to detention camps, washed and fumigated, are in good physical condition. But the locality bounded by Nuuanu, Queen, River and Kukui streets, comprising twenty blocks and half-blocks, is to-day an active manufacturing factory of the bubonic scourge. We

shall have millions of deadly germs in the place, if the place, from end to end, is not purified by fire and that without attempt can only provoke wrath and delay. It is not enough to say that the end may lead to rioting. What the Board should do and what, indeed, it should have done when Ethel Johnson died, is to make a comfortable detention camp for white people and high-caste Hawaiians at a distance both from the city and the Chinatown refugees. There is an ideal site for such a camp between the sea and the ocean drive just beyond the kerosene warehouse. It is sanitary, the air is pure and the scenery picturesque. The place in ordinary times is fit for pleasure cottages. We urge President Wood and his colleagues to occupy this site at once. Plenty of carpenters are now disengaged and quarters could soon be provided. In a few days the place could be made ready, not only to receive the people whose presence in the Queen Hotel is so obnoxious, but any others who may be placed in their unfortunate situation.

The Independent is reminiscently engaged in holding local people responsible for the overthrow of the Queen. The other day it accused the United States Government. Some time when it gets at the kernel of the matter it will discover that the Queen overthrew herself and made a specially neat job of it.

Seeing how filthy Chinatown became after 1885 it is a wonder there was no recurrence of cholera. We have been taking the risks of another visitation all these years. The destruction of the Asiatic district is needed, therefore, not only to stamp out bubonic plague but to purge the town of conditions which are liable, at any time, to bring back the cholera germ.

The Citizens' Committee has already proved its worth. To that body is due the credit of finding the case of plague in the Nuuanu valley and of tracing up, by means of its census, the missing persons who had been exposed to it. With such efficient assistants the Board of Health will soon achieve as perfect an organization as it had at the time when it got the upper hand of cholera.

John D. Spreckels, in an Examiner interview, which appears elsewhere, advises Oahu plantations to store their sugar until the plague is over. Otherwise, Mr. Spreckels says, the island product may be refused admittance at coast ports. Upon such refusal the sugar would probably be brought back to the place of clearance, a fact which supports Mr. Spreckels' advice as commendably sound.

The Advertiser's account of the plague will be found, after the trouble is over, to be a complete and accurate history of this critical visitation. The reporter, especially charged with the writing accompanying the Board of Health on its rounds, is present at most of the autopsies and has invariably taken his diagnoses of plague cases from the President of the Board or his designated experts. No one need look for unverified rumors in the Advertiser unless they are described as such.

We note a quotation from the Tribune, a Roman paper, which declares that the power of the Pope does not extend to a dispensation that priests may marry. That is a question for an ecumenical council. The Tribune thinks that the story about the South American dispensation was put forth as a "feeler" which as the Roman journal says, "is unlikely to have any other effect than to give opportunity for an airing of opinions. It is probable that under Leo, as under many of his predecessors, the whole subject has been thoroughly considered and the conclusion reached that granting release from celibacy even in circumstances to warrant it would on the whole and finally be vastly more injurious than helpful to the church."

Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remedial cure this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we set a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

ONE DEATH REPORTED

(Continued from Page 1)

from the axillary gland. A bubo was found in this gland on the right side. The man's right thumb was the wounded member. "That is one thing," said Dr. Wood, "that makes me rather fearful of freight. It is significant, however, in tracing the cause of the infection; but of course it is a difficult thing to pin right down."

When the news reached the military headquarters that the plague had broken out in such close proximity to the drilled and soldiers' quarters, especially in view of the fact that the husband of the unfortunate woman was the drilled junior, Colonel Jones immediately made requisition upon the Board of Health for a sufficient quantity of strong disinfectants to enable him to thoroughly disinfect the barracks, drilled and other places used by the guardmen. In view of the great need of the new fumigating plant for the military guards, work upon the structure has been pushed rapidly, and the new station was finished yesterday evening.

Board of Health Meeting.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following members of the Board were present: President Wood, in the chair; George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. Attorney General Cooper was not present, assigning as a reason that he was too tired to be there at that time.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the special sanitary committee with relation to the Kewalo district. This report more than ever demonstrated the crying need for the early erection of a garbage crematory. The report, which is given below, was accepted by the Board upon motion and ordered published for the benefit of the community:

C. B. Wood, M. D., President of Board of Health.

Sir:—Your committee appointed to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of the Kewalo district and to recommend such sanitary improvements as, in their opinion, may be needed, would report as follows:

The district examined is included between Punchbowl, Queen, South, King, Sheridan streets and the ocean, and contains about 367 acres.

A considerable portion of this district is about level with the ocean at high tide and much of it is covered with water during the wet season.

In places basins have been excavated, making ponds, the excavated material being used to raise the surface of the surrounding land. Many of these ponds have no outlet and water, foul by household use and overflowing privies draining into them besides being a convenient place to throw rubbish of every description, making a condition that is a fruitful source of disease.

In other places the refuse from the city, composed of vegetable matter mixed with household waste, has been used as filling. There are spots where such filling is floating upon hidden water which, to the observer, looks solid but is not safe to walk upon. Holes dug through this material reveal a decaying mass, through which highly colored slimy water is oozing and the gases produced by the process of decomposition is very much in evidence. The presence of large swarms of flies at the place where the Government is now depositing and burning the city refuse would seem to indicate that considerable decaying animal and vegetable matter has not been destroyed and is in process of decomposition.

The channel of the stream that has its source near the intersection of South and King streets and the connecting branches are in an insanitary condition.

Privies and the surrounding ground soon become very foul as vaults cannot be dug, but a few inches below the surface and as the ground is not porous, there are frequent overflows. In some places privies are placed over water, but from such places it is impossible for any floating substance to reach the ocean. Near South street there is a modified form of earth closet in use.

There are several partially graded streets on some of which, today, it is impossible to pass on dry ground and elevated sidewalks are built along the sides of the street.

Many of the streets are but alleys seemingly laid out without any regard to existing streets or future extension of existing streets.

This insanitary condition is confined largely to the immediate vicinity of buildings, and along water courses that are near them.

This district is near the center of the city and if allowed to remain as it is in present condition will always be classified as cheap land and if half as densely populated as "Chinatown" it will be come a much more unhealthy spot than that place and a constant source of danger to the good health of the whole city.

The problem is to raise the surface of this district above ground water level, to provide outlets for the numerous springs and surface water including that which comes from above King street, to grade streets to water level, not stand upon them, to provide some way for disposing of household waste and refuse other than depositing it upon this land and to dispose of sewerage and water fouled by household use until such time as sewers can be constructed and put in operation.

For the solving of these problems we would make the following recommendations:

First—All ponds partially filled with rubbish or the waters of which have become foul from vegetable or animal matter, should, after proper disinfection, be filled with clean earth.

Second—No building should be erected or allowed to remain on land where the ground water is within two feet of the surface.

Ground water can be varied with reference to the surface of the ground in two ways; by drainage, and by filling.

The first way is usually the cheapest but in the present case would require pumping which would make it impracticable.

The second way may be satisfactorily carried out by three methods.

First—By taking the material from the ocean. Second—By excavating basins and making ponds and using the excavated material to fill adjoining land.

Third—By obtaining the material from the high hills.

The quantity of material required to raise the surface of this district one foot is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards.

To furnish this material by the first method would require the excavating of a channel 6,000 feet long, 20 feet deep, and 105 feet wide, thereby removing the objectionable mud base and making a clean, deep basin.

From numerous soundings made by your committee, this method would seem feasible. The material is excellent but would have to be covered with soil before vegetation would grow upon it. The cost of filling by this method ought not to exceed 80 cents per cubic yard or three cents per square foot for each foot filled.

The second method would probably cost less but would leave only about one-half of the land available for building purposes. This method should not be allowed if the earth thrown out of such basins has become foul by vegetable or animal matter and if there is not a direct connection with the ocean in which the tide will ebb and flow or the water is being constantly changed by running springs.

The third method is a question of transportation. It would probably be unsafe to cross the main streets of the city, at grade, with trains of cars moved by power or gravity. The cost of moving such large quantities of earth by carts would be expensive and slow.

The filling might be conveyed by water in pipes, by the same general method in use by the dredgers in depositing their dredged material on land. After the Government Pumping Plant, now under contract, is in operation, it is probable the water from Makiki stream will no longer be needed for domestic use. In this event the stream could be dammed and the water used to convey filling material from the mountains to this district.

The estimated cost of getting this material from the mountains should not exceed 55 cents per cubic yard or 2 cents per square foot, for each foot of filling.

Third—Ditches should be dug about 800 feet apart in existing or in proposed streets for collecting surface water, in digging that from above King street, and as outlets for the numerous springs and ponds in this district. They should have masonry floor and side walls, the inner surface to be smooth, so as to be easily cleaned. If any foul water is allowed to enter these ditches, the masonry side walls and floor should be continued to the reef. They should lead by the most direct way to the ocean and, unless supplied with running water, should be constructed so that the tide will ebb and flow in them.

Fourth—All streets should drain into these ditches and from them should rise by a grade of not less than six inches in one hundred feet.

The minimum grade recommended by the Grade Commission is four feet above city datum.

Lots should drain by a ditch in their rear leading to the main ditches.

Fifth—There should be at least three feet of open space under all dwellings in which the air can fully circulate. Building laws should be enacted requiring an unobstructed open space around each dwelling.

Sixth—It is an imperative necessity that sewers be constructed in all streets upon which buildings are located and they should be contracted for at once so they may be completed by the time the sewerage pumping plant is in operation. Until such time all waste from faucets should be conducted into the main ditches. Earth closets only should be used.

Seventh—No household waste or rubbish should be deposited on this district or on any other land near inhabited dwellings but it should be taken daily to sea and dumped at least two miles beyond the reef or destroyed by cremation.

WILCOX ON TAP

He and Caypless in Washington.

The Amusing Pair Take in the Post Newspaper With Their Boasts and Misrepresentations.

The following is from the Washington Post of January 2nd:

The Hawaiian question promises some lively discussion at an early date, if not by members of Congress, certainly by rival delegations from the Sandwich Islands. Commissioners claiming to represent the native Hawaiians arrived here Saturday, after a journey eastward by way of Seattle, and are quartered at Wilcox's Hotel for the session. They are Mr. Robert W. Wilcox, who bears the title of "The Revolutionist" among his native admirers, and who is a splendid physical specimen of the Kanaka race, and Mr. Edgar Caypless, an attorney of Honolulu, who was born in New York, studied at South Carolina University in the same class with Senator Tillman, and then migrated to the Islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Wilcox has long been an interesting individual in Hawaiian affairs. He is very dark-skinned, tall, and erect. His raven black hair is combed with a flourish over his forehead. Perfect teeth, white as pearls, glisten from under his black mustache. Mr. Wilcox speaks English well, but with some hesitation, and is credited with being able to converse intelligibly in both Italian and French. He was in Washington about twenty years ago as a young man, then being en route to Italy. He was sent there for six years by King Kalakaua to attend the military school at Turin, especially to study artillery practice.

Led Assault by the Hawaiians.

In more recent times Mr. Wilcox has been the champion of Liliuokalani and the native Hawaiians. It was he who led the unexpected assault on those who had seized the government from her in 1895. His soldiers had been scattered in extinct volcanoes, including Diamond Head and the Punch Bowl, so-called, overlooking Honolulu, but provisions failed them and when the soldiers were starved out they surrendered. Mr. Wilcox, as their leader, was at first sentenced to death, but this sentence was later commuted to thirty-five years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. The latter sentence was eventually set aside.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Caypless are stoutly opposed to the Dole faction in Hawaii, and Mr. Wilcox has been frequently mentioned as the acceptable candidate of the native Hawaiians for the governor of the islands. It is generally understood that they will urge the appointment of a new commission to visit Hawaii, to be composed of six members, three Americans and three Hawaiians. The reason for asking a new commission is that native Hawaiians were not consulted at all when the old commission visited the Islands in the summer of 1898, and that President Dole and Judge Prear, who were members of that commission, did not at all represent the ideas of the native faction. There have been hints that the two gentlemen just arrived in Washington may have some disclosures of importance to make before the Committees on Territories, but they declined last evening to discuss any such phase of their mission here.

Oppose a Territorial Government.

"We are not in accord with the recommendation for a territorial form of government for Hawaii," said Mr. Caypless, a middle-aged man, with black hair and eyes, who talks rapidly and in a somewhat nervous manner. "I am not prepared yet to say what form of government we would advise for the Islands, but we have come to Washington to remain for the winter and to look after the interests of the native Hawaiians before Congress as far as we may be able to do so. Whenever a plan is proposed before the committees we shall hope to be heard. Thus far, the Hawaiians have not been consulted at all. The missionary faction have had entire say."

"The Hawaiians, although they have not been consulted about annexation and are not well treated by the provisional governing authorities in the islands," continued Mr. Caypless, "who did most of the talking on Hawaiian topics, have always been a gentle people and have never cried out against Americans. They now want an opportunity to be heard."

As an example of the treatment that the natives receive, Mr. Caypless spoke of an accident that caused the death of a resident of Honolulu. Not long ago one of the electric wire poles near the palace rotted away and the live wire fell into the street. The plant is operated by the government. A native was driving down the street in a cab, when his horse stepped on the wire and fell dead. The native was precipitated out of the carriage upon the dead animal and also died immediately.

Made a Distinction in Claims.

A claim was filed with the attorney general for \$150 on account of the horse, and it was agreed to pay \$125. Then a claim for the death of the native was filed, and the attorney general ruled that the government was not liable in the premises. "This is only an instance," said Mr. Caypless, "going to show that the missionary faction look upon an animal as of more importance than a native. Formerly the missionaries were noted in the Islands for piety and interest in sugar. Now it is mostly sugar and very little piety."

Mr. Caypless spoke very emphatically about contract labor in the Islands, and declares that 25,000 Japanese have been imported there during the past year under contract to labor for a term all the way between five and seven years. He insists that the statements that more Japanese have left the Islands during the past year than have come in is false.

You and your colleague are on

friendly terms with the ex-Queen Liliuokalani?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Caypless, "and we work to please the rights of the people that she once ruled."

Outwitting the Quarantine.

The outside Chinese have developed a new scheme to get into the Asiatic quarter themselves and to let outsiders out. A Colonial showed a pass yesterday reading, "Pass Cheng in and out after nomination." "Where did you get that?" he was asked. He gave the name, in reply, of a member of the Merchants' Committee, for whom he had worked. "What are you going in for?" was the next query. "Oh, I don't come out; I went stay with family, some other man come out," was the characteristic response as the shrewd Chinaman hurried toward the quarantine lines.

THE WEATHER

Summary for Month of December.

Deficiency of Rainfall Except in Kauai—Fourteen Inches Below the Normal.

Temperature mean for the month, 72.2 F.; normal, 71.5; average daily maximum, 79.8; average daily minimum, 65.9; average daily range, 13.9; greatest daily range, 22; least daily range, 7; highest temperature, 83; lowest, 61.

Barometer average, 29.92; normal, 29.97 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.08; lowest, 29.72; greatest change in twenty-four hours, .14. The atmospheric pressure has been low accompanying the westerly winds.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., 73.7; normal, 75; mean dewpoint, 63.5; normal dewpoint, 63; absolute moisture, 6.44 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.32.

Rainfall, 1.75 inches; normal, 4.64. Total for the year, 24.01; this is 14.41 inches below the normal. Only four years in the last twenty-six have been low an amount.

Tradewind days, 9; normal, 16; rain-record days, 10; normal, 15. Westerly winds have been in excess. Cloudiness, tenth of sky, 4.6; normal, 4.1.

The rainfall has kept up its deficiency throughout the group, excepting on the island of Kauai. It has been especially light in Hamakua, Hawaii and in Maui. In both those districts and in Waimea it has been the lowest on record.

Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2,700 feet elevation, mean maximum 73.3; mean minimum, 62.4. At Pepee, Hilo, mean maximum, 77.5; mean minimum, 67.8. At Dr. Bond's, Kohala, mean maximum, 78.4; mean minimum, 67.2. At Kilaeua, Kauai, 78.5 and 66.7. Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 31st. No earthquakes reported this month.

C. J. LYONS,
Meteorologist Government Survey.

Rainfall for December 1899.

From reports to Weather Bureau.]

HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain (In.)
Waikiki	50	0.82
Pepee	100	1.14
Laupahoehoe	500	0.60
Paiauilo	750	0.03
Pauauhi (Moore)	300	0.06
Pauauhi (Greig)	1150	0.17
Honokona (Muir)	425	0.30
Kukuhalea	700	0.35
Awini (Lot 6)	1100	1.11
Volcano	2500	—
Floury, G. G. Ex. Family	3.75 per bbl.	—
F.O.B. Crown, 3.10 per bbl.	—	—
B. Port Costa, 3.75 per bbl.	—	—
El Dorado, 2.75 per bbl.	—	—
Bray, Fine, \$12.50 per ton	—	—
Coarse, \$12.00 per ton	—	—
Middlings; Ordinary, \$15.50 per ton	—	—
London 60 days 4.81 1/4; Demand 4.88 1/4, New York Regular 12 1/2, Telegraphic 15c.	—	—

From reports to Weather Bureau.]

MAUI.

Nahiku	100	7.09
Haiku	700	1.45
Kula Kealohau	2900	0.66
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.15

OAHAU.

Punahoa (W. Bureau)	50	1.75
Kulakauha	50	1.95
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.89
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.63
Kapilani Park	10	1.77
School St. (Bishop)	50	2.71
Insane Asylum	30	2.47
Nuanuu (W.W.Hall)	50	2.90
Nuanuu (Elec. Stn.)	405	3.20
Nuanuu, Luakaha	550	4.87
Manos W. Dairy	285	2.30
Maunawili	300	2.98
Kaneoche	100	2.53
Waimanalo	25	4.00
Ahuimanu	350	4.55
Kahuaku	25	1.96
Ewa Plantation	60	1.50
Waipahu	200	1.67

KAUAU.

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	4.70
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	4.38
Kilauea	325	4.96
Hanalei	10	7.27
Walawa	32	2.50

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED—NOVEMBER, 1899.

Wyllie St. 0.76
Laupahoehoe 10.43
Hilo 3.67
Kewalo 0.46
Hakalau 3.10
Honobina 3.55
Olowalu 0.00
Waiala 0.05

C. J. LYONS,
Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

SUGAR MARKET

Latest Quotations by Australia.

General Review of the Market--The U. S. Sugar Consumption for the Past Year.

The following is a summary of the sugar quotations of the sugar market received by the Australia. This is quoted the circular issued by Williams, Johnson & Company and Willett & Gray. The quotations of Williams, Johnson & Company are to the 9th instant and are furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Smaser & Co., of Honolulu, as follows:

SHRIMP: The usual market price for export to Honolulu still quoted at unchanged prices.

Beets: Has remained unchanged from Dec. 11 until Jan. 8, was only two sales reported name yester—Dec. 15, 500 tons at 9c. per bbl.; Dec. 20, 6,000 tons at 14c.; Jan. 8, to arrive sale, 16,000 tons at 4c.; Jan. 9, no sales, making no basis for landed sugars in New York date 4-5-10, San Francisco 3-15-10.

New York Refined: On Jan. 2 the American Refinery announced new terms on granulated, basis 4.95 less rebate of 15c., net 30 days or 1 per cent; cash, making no. price 4.75c.

London Beets: Dec. 12, 9c. 214d.; 13th, 9c. 134d.; 14th to 16th, 9c. 234d.; 18th to 21st, 9c. 134d.; 22d to 26th, 9c. 334d.; 1-10, 9c. 214d.; 11th to 14th, 9c. 234d.; Jan. 2 to 9th, 9c. 234d.

London Cable: Jan. 4 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 11a 3d; Fair Refining 10c; February Beets 9c. 3d.

Stock: According to Willett & Gray Jan. 3, U. S. Four ports 20,472 tons, against 116,639 tons same date last year. Six principal ports Cuba 9,600 tons against 4,760 tons 1899. Total Stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates by cable Dec. 28, 1899, 8,470,965 tons against 1,641,912 tons; excess over last year 56,023 tons. Grand total cane and beet sugar of the world estimated Dec. 28 for 1899-1900, 8,470,965 tons; estimated increase in the world's production over last year, 49,700 tons.

Eastern and Foreign Markets: The New York market has remained steady and firm with buyers at current quotations, but no sellers. Tone and tendency in favor of sellers. American Refineries are reported as having made considerable purchases in foreign granulated during the month of December, estimated for the week ending Dec. 29 at 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

Latest Reports from Louisiana: The latest reports from Louisiana indicate a steady demand for sugar, but no sellers. Tone and tendency in favor of sellers. American Refineries are reported as having made considerable purchases in foreign granulated during the month of December, estimated for the week ending Dec. 29 at 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

London: According to Williams, Johnson & Company, the market has remained steady and firm with buyers at current quotations, but no sellers. Tone and tendency in favor of sellers. American Refineries are reported as having made considerable purchases in foreign granulated during the month of December, estimated for the week ending Dec. 29 at 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

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THREE DEAD ONE MAY DIE

The Place for Boardman Refugees.

QUEEN HOTEL PILIKIA

The Board of Health Has an Exciting Day With Nuuanu Property-Owners.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Ah Kee, male Chinese, aged 47 years. Found dead yesterday morning in a shack opposite Buena Vista hospital by a citizens' sanitary inspector. Postmortem showed death by plague.
 David Kuikui, male Hawaiian, aged 40 years. Died on Beretania street, near River, near place where Hawaiian died Tuesday night. Postmortem showed presence of plague bacilli.
 Pang Gee Cheong, male Chinese, aged 61 years. Died on Maunakea street, near Pauahi. In Chinese livery stable. Found dead by inspectors. Death due to plague.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A young Hawaiian girl was discovered yesterday afternoon on Achi lane, below Kaumakapill Church, with plague symptoms, and remains there pending further developments in her case.

The excitement of the last few days had cooled off considerably last evening and a better feeling prevailed in the districts now in charge of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Interest yesterday was centered in the selection of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street as a place of detention for white people who have been exposed to the plague indirectly and those who have lived in the same house with a plague patient. When it was learned that it was the purpose of the Board of Health to quarantine the Boardman household in Miss King's residence on Nuuanu street a forcible protest was made to President Wood by several of the representative property-owners and residents of the valley. This action was considerably strengthened by the discovery of the Chinaman Ah Kee yesterday morning, who was pronounced a plague victim. The protest was so earnest that several members of the health staff were sent to different portions of the city to select a separate detention camp. One or two places near the leper receiving station at Kaimana were proposed but abandoned for various reasons. The Hustace property near the Cyclone was also considered, but it was thought that these premises were within a boundary which was not close to an infected district and the population was too dense.

Again the Queen Hotel proposition was broached and the Board drove out to the premises, made a careful inspection of the buildings and their nearness to other inhabited houses, and finally agreed upon the following motion:

"Moved that the premises known as the Queen Hotel be used as a place of detention for such people as may be designated by the Board who have been exposed to the plague, and that the cottage belonging to the hotel be used for those who have been in the same houses with plague patients."

This motion was carried unanimously, and the Board proceeded to carry out its tenor by having the place guarded and the Boardman household moved into the cottage. President Wood and F. M. Hatch drove at once to the Executive building, where a lengthy conference was held with President Dole, and Colonel Jones of the First Regiment was telephoned for to consult with the group. It was eventually decided that the military relief which came back from Chinatown at 12 o'clock noon should be held under arms at the Executive building until 1:30, awaiting orders for special detail with reference to the Queen Hotel.

President Wood then drove to the Boardman premises accompanied by an Advertiser reporter, when the five people were notified of the Board's intention to house them at the hotel. They had been subjected to a thorough disinfection, a tent for this purpose having been erected in the yard. New clothes were issued to each one and they were made ready for the transfer, leaving everything behind in charge of Ernest Wodehouse, who was preparing the infected goods and the house for destruction.

At 1:45 the military detail were sent quietly to the Queen Hotel with instructions to surround the place. This was the only instruction given, and the men gained the idea that a case of plague had broken out there. Quickly the patrol surrounded the premises on all sides and awaited developments. The neighborhood was soon aroused and were curious to learn the reason for the establishment of the guard. No demonstration whatever was made. At 2:30 a wagonette containing Mr. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Fred Oat, and two nurses, drove rapidly up to the cot-

tage under the escort of Captain Spill Carmichael, however, was clearly on the side of the residents of the Nuuanu valley, and it was learned later that it called upon by circumstances they would expel themselves against the establishment of a quarantine, as although the tenants all along the street declared their disapproval of the Board in very strong terms.

President Wood says that the Board of Health has been attacked on various measures since the beginning of the plague, being blamed at times for not using more drastic measures, and again for being too severe. The Board of Health is expected to fight the disease in the manner which appears to them to be the most certain, and their judgment in all matters is carefully weighed before arriving at any conclusion. The Board to a certain extent yielded to pressure from the people by maintaining a quarantine about Chinatown when it seemed unnecessary, and when its continuance was creating considerable damage to business and shipping. The quarantine was raised, with the result that the infection passed into a hitherto clean street, and has since broken out in quarters less unexpected. He says that the Board has been blamed for this fresh outbreak.

"As for the possibilities of spreading the infection," said Dr. Wood, "I think the greatest danger lies in the location which has been infected rather than from the people. My whole anxiety in this plague is from the locally infected. That is why I am so anxious to get the people out of Chinatown, get them clean, and destroy their former habitations. These latter are what I consider the most dangerous in spreading the disease—not the people. For example we now have quarantined at the hattery camp, 275 people; leprosy camp, 578; and at Kalhi, 1,011, making a total of 1,824 men, women, and children. Naturally, coming from an infected and plague-ridden locality, we expected plague to break out, but in all that number there has been but one death from plague, showing, to my mind at least, that the people do not carry the infection so much as the buildings and ground. I would rather sleep in the same bed with a plague patient than take my shoes off and walk barefooted through the infected soil of Chinatown. That is my feeling in regard to the spreading of infection. The Queen Hotel itself is almost within the area of the infected district and really may be as much infected as that portion which has been surrounded by the military guards."

In town yesterday among business men the feeling was very strong against the use of the hotel or any such locality for people from infected buildings. Among the suggestions for other localities was one to make use of the healthy ground on the beach drive beyond the keremos warehouse camp, which, while close to town, is absolutely segregated and available for the immediate erection of cottages for the accommodation of white people. The building of the other detention camp is so nearly completed that there is ample space available to put these cottages up in two or three days. In the meantime the Boardman household could have been quarantined in tents in the large enclosure which surrounds the house.

The Nuuanu Quarantine.
 The people of Nuuanu valley have been fair but outspoken in their opposition to the establishment of a quarantine at the premises occupied by Mrs. King, offered to the Board of Health for that purpose. The first intimation the people of the valley had of the intention of the president of the Board of Health to quarantine the persons of the Boardman house there was received through the Advertiser yesterday morning. The news soon spread and surprise was succeeded by a strong expression of protest which committee of the best citizens of the valley laid before the president of the Board of Health later in the day.

The ground taken for the protest was that the proposed quarantine was a violation of the rights of the people of the valley and was equivalent to a violation of the quarantine rules already laid down by the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the valley was one of the healthiest parts of the city, and such a determination by the Board would expose the residents to possible infection in a district which was geographically unsuited for quarantine purposes. The same objections which were urged the previous evening by the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel were repeated with additional force, and it was intimated that if the Board insisted on carrying out the policy of establishing a quarantine station in a thickly settled portion of the city they could consistently establish such a station in or near the infected Boardman premises.

"I consider it the height of folly," said a prominent resident of Nuuanu valley yesterday morning, "for the Board of Health to think of establishing a possible new center of infection in one of the healthiest portions of the city. It is to my mind a direct violation of the policy of the Board already established, and I believe I am justified in saying that it savors too much of discrimination to meet the sanction of thinking people. There is no reason why these people cannot be given separate quarters at the established quarantine station. I do not blame the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel for their action, and I do not believe the people of Honolulu will blame us for our protest. By the way, have you noticed that the neighborhood of the Boardman premises is occupied by the residences of two of the physicians of the Board of Health? Now we don't blame them for wanting to clean their locality, but why should they endeavor to establish a number of persons who have been exposed to the disease in our uninfected neighborhood?"

Later in the day, it is understood, several of the residents of the valley appealed to the United States Consul, but that gentleman stated that he had no authority to act in the matter unless he was requested to do so by the officers of the Buena Vista hospital. The attitude of the two United States authorities seen (Mr. Haywood and Dr. H. J.

AHE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had need Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents

for H. J. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Cuticura SOAP



To Prevent Facial Blemishes

Pimplas, blotches, blackheads, yellow, mottled, oily skin, rashes, eruptions and redness, red, rough blisters, including pustules, impetigo, mollusca, and scaly finger ends, dry, tan, and falling hair, with healing, scaly scalp, and simple baby rashes and irritations, no greasy in the world so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, it is so because it removes the universal cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, and sluggish condition of the pores.

Bought throughout the world. Price per dozen cases, £1.50. Price per box, £1.00. Price per bottle, £1.00. Price per tin, £1.00. Price per box, £1.00. Price per bottle, £1.00.

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No Lecturers' Shoe Co.

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOE.
The world does not produce better.

JAMES R. BANNISTER & CO'S

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.



We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An a. solately perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

California Fertilizer Works

Offices: 2021½ B. Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: Stockton, Fresno and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
 FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

The materials manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Bone and Fish, Guano and Magnesia salts. No admixture of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate material for fertilizers is well known, it needs no explanation.

The bone dust constantly incinerated and for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
BAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAW Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Established 1856.

Accumulated Funds ... £3,000,000.

Royal Edward Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000.
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 18

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 16.
Stmr. James Makée, Tullett, from Kapas, with 2,500 bags sugar.
Stmr. Mana Iao, Simpson, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with 8,565 bags sugar, 125 bags coffee, 39 head cattle and sundries.
Am. schr. Chas. E. Falke, Brown, from San Francisco, with general merchandise.
Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson, from Gray's Harbor, with lumber.

Wednesday, January 17.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hanamaulu, with 3,900 bags of sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.

O. S. S. Australia, Lawless, 6 days 18 hours from San Francisco, with 2,200 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Jap. stmr. Yorihima Maru, Benamkana, 14 days from Yokohama, with 600 immigrants, no freight, to T. H. Davies & Co.

Br. sp. Antiope, Murray, 33 days from Tacoma with coal to W. G. Irwin & Co.
C. A. R. M. S. S. M. swera, Hemming, from the Colonies, with passengers and merchandise, to Thos. H. Davies & Co.

Thursday, January 18.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.
Stmr. James Makée, Tullett, Kapas, with 2,500 bags sugar.

Ger. schr. Ebon, from San Francisco to Marshall Island; (captain ill).

Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, with coal.

Stmr. Mikahala, Peterson, Koloa, with 2,983 bags sugar, 800 bags rice, 250 sheep, and 12 packages sundries.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 16.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nauwilli, Koloa and Hanamaulu.

Stmr. James Makée, Tullett, for Kapan.

Stmr. Lehua, Dudoit, for Kihel.

Wednesday, January 17.

Stmr. Iwani, Gregory, for Elele Makaweli and Waimea.

Thursday, January 18.

C. A. R. M. S. S. M. swera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver; no passengers or freight.

Friday, January 19.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Am. bg. W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makée, Tullett, for Kapan.

C. A. R. M. S. S. M. swera, Hemming, for Vancouver.

NEW PACIFIC LINERS.

To be the Largest Vessels Ever Built in America.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 6.—In

the two new Pacific Mail steamships, for which the keels have just been laid at the shipyard, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company is building the largest steamships ever contracted for in the United States. Until the company secured these contracts from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the American Line steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, which were built at Gramp's Shipyards, Philadelphia, were the largest vessels ever undertaken by an American shipbuilding plant. They are now the largest vessels flying the flag of the United States.

When the Pacific Mail liners are completed and turned over to their owners for serving between San Francisco and Hong Kong, this distinction will be transferred, and it may some years before larger vessels are constructed on American soil. The first of the new vessels will be completed by December, 1900, and the second will be ready for service in March, 1901. The cost of each of these vessels will be about \$2,000,000, which is almost as much as the contract price of any of the big battleships building at the shipyard here.

The general dimensions and main features of each of the Pacific Mail ships are as follows: Length over all, 575 feet; beam, 63 feet; depth, 40 feet; displacement, 10,200 tons; speed, 18-400 tons; gross tonnage, 12,000; indicated horse power, 18,000; speed, 18 knots; bunker capacity, 2,500 tons of coal; first cabin passengers, 150; steerage passengers, 1,200.

Each of these ships will be driven by two quadruple expansion engines. Steam will be furnished by six double and two single ended boilers, all of the cylindrical Scotch type, 16 feet mean diameter and built for a working steam pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. In addition, there will be a donkey boiler, 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and built for 200 pounds steam pressure. All of the main boilers will be fitted with hot forced draught, supplied by thirteen Surteyant steam fans.

These big liners will carry mail for the United States Government, and they are designed to lower the time between San Francisco and Hong Kong. The speed of eighteen knots required in the contract does not mean that they will not be faster than that; it means that they will always be able to make eighteen knots under favorable conditions, and the guarantee of the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Company that they will be fully as fast as required settles the question as to what speed they will actually develop. The ships will be without doubt the speediest craft crossing the Pacific. Being built for both passenger and freight service, their ability to greatly reduce the time of passage between this country and ports in China and Japan will be a big advantage to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The main saloons and the staterooms for first-class passengers will be costly finish, and will be especially arranged for the tropical climate, in which the vessels will ply. All of the staterooms will be usually well ventilated, and no expense will be spared to minister to the comfort of passengers. There will be cargo capacity for about ten thousand tons, and both ships will have all of the latest facilities for handling cargo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mana Iao, January 16.—G. H. Robertson, Takemoto, Nakamoto, Aoki, Mrs. Nakamoto and Ester Nakamoto.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, January 17.—J. Alexander, A. W. Anderson, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. M. Babcock, A. H. Bachelder, H. A. Baldwin, W. H. Berry and wife, W. M. Pomroy, W. A. Bowen, H. C. Brown and wife, W. A. Brown, Mrs. M. D. Bryden, Mrs. E. Burling, W. D. Cull, Mrs. S. L. Dexter, F. A. Edwards, Mrs. F. French, Dr. W. J. Galbraith and wife, H. Giaca, Miss D. E. Griswold, Miss A. L. Hyde, H. M. Levine, Mrs. M. Chas. Kalous, C. G. Kroghsen, C. J. Lawrence and wife, G. Macrae, H. L. Mayo, K. Melrose, J. T. Morrison, Fred. Peachy, H. C. Perry, wife and child, J. E. Pope, Master M. B. Rhodes, James Ralph, Jr., J. C. Seaver and wife, J. Shaw, Miss M. L. Smith, D. Sweeney, G. P. Thiele, H. M. Tucker, F. S. Tuithoff, Dr. R. J. Wilkinson.

From the Colonies, per C. A. R. M. S. M. swera, Hemming, from the Colonies, with passengers and merchandise, to Thos. H. Davies & Co.

Br. sp. Antiope, Murray, 33 days from Tacoma with coal to W. G. Irwin & Co.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 18, 1890.

Stock	Price	Chg.	Vol.	Adv.
Mon. 15	100	0	100	100
Tues. 16	100	0	100	100
Wed. 17	100	0	100	100
Thurs. 18	100	0	100	100
Fri. 19	100	0	100	100
Sat. 20	100	0	100	100
Sun. 21	100	0	100	100
Mon. 22	100	0	100	100
Tues. 23	100	0	100	100
Wed. 24	100	0	100	100
Thurs. 25	100	0	100	100
Fri. 26	100	0	100	100
Sat. 27	100	0	100	100
Sun. 28	100	0	100	100
Mon. 29	100	0	100	100
Tues. 30	100	0	100	100
Wed. 31	100	0	100	100
Thurs. 1	100	0	100	100
Fri. 2	100	0	100	100
Sat. 3	100	0	100	100
Sun. 4	100	0	100	100
Mon. 5	100	0	100	100
Tues. 6	100	0		